

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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RENMIN RIBAO NOTES 7-NATION SUMMIT MEETING AGENDA

HK081129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Shan Ren (1472 0086): "Adopting the Same Old Method?"]

[Text] The 13th summit meeting of the seven Western countries will begin soon.

Public opinion holds that the economic issues to be discussed at this year's meeting will be some longstanding and difficult problems such as the exchange rates of currencies, trade frictions, economic growth, and other problems and that the political issues will be the agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, the Gulf situation, and so on. However, judging by the speeches made by the leaders of these countries on different occasions, we can see that these leaders of emphasize different aspects of the meeting. According to the assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, Ronald Reagan will "urge his allies to take consistent position on the issue of nuclear weapons and ask them to help keep the Persian Gulf clear. Knowing that it will be embarrassing for Japan to discuss economic issues, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone therefore explicitly said that the "main topics of discussion" at the meeting will be the East-West relations and nuclear disarmament. West German officials said that they will "resist" the pressure of the United States to demand that West Germany stimulate its economic growth. Although Britain stresses "paving the way" for the agreement on medium-range missiles, it is full of resentment on economic issues. Both France and Italy are worried that the discussion on the political issues will "overshadow the discussion on the economic issues."

It seems that just like the results of the previous conferences of ministers or financial ministers it is not easy for the West to resolve such issues as the slow growth of economy, the exchange rates of currencies, the trade frictions, and so on. Reviewing the last few 7-nation summit meetings, we find that it was getting more and more difficult for the summit meetings to find good ways to solve the different economic problems, notwithstanding that they originally planned to resolve the economic issues. In comparison, sometimes agreements were reached on the political issues where they had common interests. As changes are now taking place or will soon take place in the political situations in these countries, it will be more difficult for the leaders attending this year's summit meeting to make any binding promises on the thorny economic issues. Therefore, world public opinions generally believes that it does not seem very likely for this session to reach any important agreements on some acute issues. Nevertheless, the meeting of the heads of state cannot simply leave people with an impression of nothing accomplished. Therefore, it is very likely that as in some of the previous meetings, some agreements will be reached on issues concerning East-West relations to show their political unity and cover up their uncompromising contradictions on the economic issues. People just have to wait and see the outcome of the meeting.

Nevertheless, this year's summit meeting is being called in circumstances under which East-West relations are somewhat relaxed and the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles have made some headway, while the confidence crisis between the United States and Europe is developing. This situation poses a question to the political unity of the 7-nation summit meeting: What changes will take place in the present political alliance and unity of the West when East-West relations are relaxed? And, from another angle, what impact will these changes produce on East-West relations?

I am afraid that people should also pay attention to these issues.

WU XUEQIAN HAILS SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION MEETING

OW090804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has sent a congratulatory telegram to the first extraordinary ministerial conference of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation which opened in Pyongyang, Korea, today.

"Reflecting the justified desire and reasonable demand of developing countries, the Non-Aligned Movement has made unremitting efforts in recent years to promote South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order," Wu wrote.

South-South cooperation will not only help developing nations supply each other's needs, but it will also enhance their status and influence in North-South dialogue, the telegram said.

In the telegram Wu expressed his belief that the conference will contribute to peace, development and economic cooperation in the world.

Over 100 delegations and representatives are attending the four-day meeting.

PRC ANNOUNCES POLICIES ON SATELLITES AT SYMPOSIUM

OW080956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0945 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- China will in the next ten years develop and use more satellites which directly serve the national economy, including those for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology and natural resource surveys.

Ren Xinmin, president of the China Astronautical Society, made the announcement at an international seminar on astronautical science and technology being held in Beijing.

"China will transfer research findings in this field to related departments for immediate application, while closely following the development of astronautical technology in other parts of the world," Ren said.

Ren described the goal of the development of China's carrier rockets, recovery satellites and foreign service as, "a bid to promote cooperation and exchange in international space technology, and a contribution to the peacefully use of outer space."

The seminar will hear 110 papers on astronautical dynamics, space physics, rocket technology, satellite technology, satellite remote sensing, and ground stations.

Sponsored by the China Astronautical Society, the American Astronautical Society and the Japan Rocket Society, the seminar is hosting 200 Chinese and foreign astronautical experts including 90 from the United States, Japan, France, Britain, Italy, Australia, Canada, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, India and the Netherlands.

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I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
U N I T E D S T A T E S & C A N A D A

B 1

YANG SHANGKUN'S VISIT TO CANADA CONTINUES

Meets Ontario Premier

OW051929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1336 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Toronto, 4 Jun (XINHUA) -- At a dinner hosted by Ontario Premier Peterson tonight, Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun said that his trip to Canada was a complete success.

He said that during the visit, he and Canadian Government leaders, such as Prime Minister Mulroney, Foreign Minister Clark, and Defense Minister Beatty, held fruitful talks in a friendly and frank atmosphere, and that he also met with Governor General Jeanne Sauve.

He said: The two sides reviewed the development of Sino-Canadian relations with great satisfaction, and made positive explorations of how to further expand the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On international issues, the two sides share many identical or similar views. This proves once again that contacts and direct dialogues between high-ranking leaders of the two countries are of great significance to the development of bilateral relations.

Present at the dinner were State Councillor Fang Yi, all other members of the Chinese Government delegation, and some 300 Canadian friends of all circles.

Toronto is the last leg of the visit by Yang Shangkun and his party in Canada. He arrived here from Ottawa this afternoon.

Addresses Toronto's Chinese

OW070752 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1023 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Toronto, 5 Jun (XINHUA) -- At a banquet today given in his honor by the Chinese community in Toronto, Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun made a speech, hoping the Overseas Chinese in Canada will make new contributions to promote Canada's prosperity and that the compatriots in Taiwan and Overseas Chinese will contribute to linking Taiwan with Mainland China and to realizing the reunification and rejuvenation of the motherland.

Filled with jubilation tonight, the Pacific Restaurant in Toronto's "Chinatown" was decorated with lanterns and colorful streamers. More than 500 representatives from all walks of life in the Chinese community gathered for a banquet in honor of the Chinese Government delegation led by Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun. Attending were Zhang Liangqiu, chairman of the Association of the Chinese Community; Wu Peifang, representative of the Hongmen Minzhi Party; Zhou Furong, representative of the Association of Overseas Chinese from Taiwan Province in Toronto; Lin Chongchun, representative of the Association of Overseas Chinese from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; (Lope Laihede), head of the Department of Multi-Culture in Ontario Province, Canada; and Brigadier General (Doupe), representative of the Canadian Federal Government.

Yang Shangkun made a warm speech at the banquet.

He said: "Although China and Canada are miles apart, the friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries may be traced way back."

During the past 17 years since establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada, "there has been all-round and steady development in our relations in the political, economic, trade, scientific-technological, cultural, education, military, and other fields. All of this conforms with the interests of the Chinese and Canadian people including Overseas Chinese in Canada."

Dwelling on China's domestic situation, Yang Shangkun said: "I can tell you that the situation in China is generally satisfactory." He pointed out: "At present, China enjoys political stability and steady economic growth. There has been ever-expanding democracy, an ever-improving legal system, and a better life for the people in China. China has achieved many gratifying results in science and technology, education, culture, and other spheres with its focus on economic construction. This testifies to the correctness of our policies of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy." He said: "There is no ready experience for China to draw on in its construction and reform endeavor. We need to make explorations in the course of practice. A comprehensive urban reform, in particular, is more complicated than a rural one. Therefore, risks and mistakes are unavoidable. We are still faced with many difficulties and problems in doing our work. However, these are only difficulties and problems on our road of advance. We believe that as long as we unswervingly implement various correct policies, we will definitely be able to achieve our general targets in building socialism with Chinese characteristics."

He went on to say: "Since January this year, there has been much talk abroad about the situation in China. Some friends are worried that China will change its reform and open policies. I can tell you here in all seriousness that our present policies will remain unchanged. It is precisely for the purpose of maintaining the political situation of stability and unity that we stress the need to adhere to the socialist system and follow the CPC leadership to do a still better job in implementing China's reform and open policies and developing the 'four modernizations' program."

In conclusion, Yang Shangkun said: "I would like to say something on the issue of national reunification -- an issue of great interest to the people. Not long ago China and the Portuguese Government signed the Joint Declaration of the Macao Issue. This is another major event in reunification of the motherland after the settlement of the Hong Kong issue in 1984. It is worthy of celebration. The settlement of the Hong Kong and Macao questions marks an important step toward the ultimate realization of the grand goal of national reunification. The current systems in Hong Kong and Macao will remain unchanged for 50 years after their return to the motherland, and there will be even less need to make any change thereafter. This principle also applies to the settlement of the Taiwan question in line with the concept of 'one country, two systems.' We are ready to grant more generous terms for the settlement of the Taiwan question. The so-called general terms mean that after the reunification of the country, Taiwan, as a special administrative region, will not only enjoy a high degree of autonomy in various areas, but may also keep its own troops. To realize national reunification is a great historical mission falling on the shoulders of our generation. We hope the leaders of the Kuomintang in Taiwan will take account of overall national interests in compliance with popular will and feelings, and adopt a positive attitude toward the country's peaceful reunification, beginning with the exchange of mail, trade, air, and shipping services between Taiwan and the mainland. We also earnestly hope that compatriots from Taiwan and Overseas Chinese will contribute to linking up Taiwan with the mainland and to realizing reunification and rejuvenation of the motherland."

Yang Shangkun's speech was punctuated with applause. The banquet hall was filled with vitality. [passage omitted] Yang Shangkun's speech helped compatriots overseas further understand the motherland. Overseas Chinese love their native land, and they hope that their motherland will become even stronger and more prosperous.

'Successful' Visit Ends

OW071742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1737 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Toronto, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government delegation led by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of China's Central Military Commission, left for home via Paris this morning after a successful 11-day visit to Canada. Brigadier-General W. Glen Doupe, representative of the Canadian Federal Government, and Zhang Wenpu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada, bid farewell to the delegation.

During his stay in Canada, Yang had talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark and Minister of National Defense Henry Perrin Beatty. [passage omitted]

Staff members of the Chinese consulate general in Toronto saw Yang and his party off at the international airport.

U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS RELATIONSHIP WITH PRC TO GROW

OW050354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Washington, June 4 (XINHUA) -- A senior U.S. Government official said today that the relationship between the United States and China will continue to grow and develop although there are differences between the two countries.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Gaston Sigur said that since the establishment of diplomatic ties eight years ago, the two countries "have become accustomed to dealing with each other in normal ways".

Through visits by high-level leaders, regional and local officials, and people from other circles, he said, "We learned to communicate more effectively with each other in a broad range of areas."

He said the United States and China have common interests in opposing foreign occupation forces in Afghanistan and Cambodia, and he found that China's approach to these issues has not changed in spite of recent events in China.

He noted that China seeks to remain independent of superpower blocs, and "it is in this context that the Chinese have been moving to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union."

On U.S.-China economic relations, Sigur said that it is in the United States' own interest to cooperate with China in its modernization efforts. "Such cooperation provides commercial and investment opportunities for American business; it provides the backdrop for expanded cultural and educational exchanges between the two societies; and it helps foster a climate beneficial to progress in our overall relationship," he said.

He said that in spite of the differences between the United States and China over Taiwan and other issues, "We now can discuss such differences in a nonpolemical atmosphere, without permitting them to undermine our overall relationship. "There are, thus, grounds for optimism that our relationship with China will continue to grow and develop," he concluded.

The National Council for U.S.-China Trade was established in 1973.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS JAPANESE OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

HK090542 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Unbecoming Words of a Senior Official in the Japanese Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping's attitude was serious when recently talking with Japanese Komeito Chairman Yano on issues including the adverse Sino-Japaneses balance of trade, a small number of people in Japan trying to restore militarism, and Japan's attempt to create "two Chinas" in handling the Kokario [Guanghua] case. Japan's actions have hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. If the Japanese side does not handle this problem well, Sino-Japanese relations will be affected. This is something the people of the two countries are not willing to see.

However, a senior official in the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry does not look at this problem squarely. When airing his views to Japanese press circles, he went so far as to assert that "Deng Xiaoping is incomprehensible" that "Deng does not understand the real situation of Sino-Japanese relations," and that "it is impossible for the Japanese side to make concessions." "The need for restoring diplomatic relations has reached saturation point. From now on China is required to build an investment environment." His attitude was arrogant and discourteous, and he was full of airs. This has aroused indignation among the Chinese people.

The unbecoming words of the leading figure of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry are not without reasons. This is an expression of the old dream of a "great East Asia co-prosperity sphere" cherished by some people in the Japanese political field. They do not look at the essence of Sino-Japanese relations squarely. What they seek is material gain. They harm others to benefit themselves, regardless of the feelings of other countries.

This is the 1980's and not the 1930's. The sarcastic word "incomprehensible" should be returned to the Japanese in the 1930's who spoke with an arrogant attitude to the Chinese. The unfortunate chapter in Japanese history was created by the insufferably arrogant Japanese militarists, who thought that Japan's economic and military strength was so powerful that it could be used to conquer others at will.

Today all countries are equal and should sincerely cooperate and make contributions to international peace and friendly coexistence. The three major problems cited by Deng Xiaoping are good for all peace-loving, modern, and civilized countries to observe. The Japanese side should carry out introspection on the problems.

All countries are carrying out economic and trade exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. There is a huge positive balance in trade between Japan and the United States, between Japan and Western Europe, and between Japan and Southeast Asian countries. But Japan does not consider the needs and requirements of its trade partners. As a result, trade contradictions have arisen. Should Japan not have some spirit of self-criticism? A huge imbalance has emerged in Sino-Japaneses trade over the last 5 years. This imbalance has an upward tendency. But Japan has adopted various methods to restrict imports of Chinese goods into Japan. It has also adopted "export protectionism" against China's exports of technology. Are all these not harming the friendly relations between the two countries? China has put forward this issue because it has the right to do so in international relations. [paragraph continues]

It is also an attitude for sincerely resolving the problem. How can one say that it is "incomprehensible." Is it that the only reasonable thing is for Japan to regard China as its commodity market?

The post-war Japanese Constitution provides that Japan will not take part in a war again. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution stipulates: "It has abandoned the state right to wage a war, to threaten by force of arms, or to use force of arms." "It will not maintain naval and air forces or other war forces. It does not recognize the state right to belligerency." For this reason, Japanese cabinets have restricted military expenditure to below 1 percent of the GNP. However, the Nakasone cabinet has broken through the percentage, thereby setting a bad precedent. This will make it easier to raise the percentage to 2 or 3. Asian countries strongly object to this act of Japan's. China has made the same response as that of other Asian countries. How can one say that it is "incomprehensible?" A review of some Japanese officials' visits to the Yasukuni Shrine and Japan's distortion of history textbooks brings back the memory of the Chinese people's sufferings during the aggression. It also enables the Chinese people to see that Japanese militarism is beginning to emerge. Does China not have the right even to wish that Japan should have sincerity in preserving peace and friendship?

The Kokario case is obviously a serious case aimed at creating "two Chinas" and coveting the Chinese territory of Taiwan. Article 98 of the Japanese Constitution provides that Japan must sincerely abide by international laws and treaties. But a Japanese court has violated the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Friendship. This is a matter of violating the Constitution and not a matter of "separation of three powers." China has pointed out the essence of the problem. How can one say that it is "incomprehensible"? No country can tolerate infringement on its state sovereignty and national dignity. Japan has today adopted such an attitude toward China. Is this normal?

How unbecoming the words of the senior official in the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry are. We warn that it is impermissible to make such hotheaded remarks and deeds!

LIAOWANG EXAMINES KOKARIO DORMITORY DISPUTE

HKO40819 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 22, 1 Jun 87 pp 28-29

[Article by Tang Tianru (0781 1131 2480): "The True Nature of the Kokario Issue"]

[Text] At present, the Kokario [Guanghua] issue is a political issue in the Sino-Japanese relationship which cannot be overlooked. The true nature and vital point of the Kokario dormitory issue is certainly not, as Japan states, a case of China failing to understand the Japanese structure of separation of the three branches of power. It is a case of Japan violating the Sino-Japanese treaty and agreement and creating "two Chinas" by means of a court judgment.

Kokario is a dormitory for Japanese students in Kyoto. It is Chinese property which was purchased with assets of the Chinese people after World War II. After the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the Japanese Government was obliged to return the dormitory to the PRC in accordance with the Sino-Japanese joint statement, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and the principles of international law. The Chinese Government has made over 20 diplomatic representations to the Japanese Government regarding this matter since 1974, but the Japanese Government has never taken positive action. [paragraph continues]

Japanese court has gone so far as to violate the Sino-Japanese statement, treaty, and agreement by publicly accepting and hearing a lawsuit brought by the Taiwan authorities in the name of the government of "the Republic of China," and deciding in a first and second judgment that the Kokario dormitory, China's state property, should be handed over to the Taiwan authorities. Although the Chinese side has made repeated representations, the Japanese side has failed to take correct measures, under the pretext of "practicing the system of separation of the three powers." In fact, this reason given by the Japanese side does not have a leg to stand on, since it violates the Japanese Constitution and also the publicly-acknowledged principles of international law.

The Japanese Constitution stipulates that Japan practices separation of the administration, the judiciary, and the legislature, but it by no means confers on the Japanese judicial departments the power to deal with and pronounce judgment on matters involving foreign relations and international treaties. Article 73 of the Japanese Constitution stipulates that the power of "handling foreign relations" belongs to the cabinet. Article 98 also stipulates that state organs "must honestly abide by treaties concluded by Japan and established international law." As a part of the state organs, the Japanese judicial departments naturally have to abide by this provision of the Constitution. Japanese constitutional expert Kobayashi has also acknowledged that according to the Japanese Constitution, the judicial departments have no power to pronounce judgment on matters involving foreign affairs, such as the disposition of territory and the results of such disposition, ordinary diplomatic activities, the formulation of treaties and their application, the recognition of states, and so on.

The Kokario dormitory case is not an ordinary civil suit but a political issue related to whether or not Japan is adhering to the Sino-Japanese joint statement, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and the basic principles for bilateral relations between the two countries. For the Japanese judicial authorities, which according to the Japanese Constitution have no power to handle issues of this kind, to go so far as to repeatedly hear and pronounce judgment on this matter in an erroneous fashion is an open violation of a treaty signed between the Japanese Government and the government of another country, and of the principles of international law. It is clearly evident that the Japanese Government, which is responsible for foreign relations, cannot shirk its responsibilities under the pretext of "separation of three powers."

It should be pointed out that the separation of three powers is Japan's internal legal system. However, problems that appear in Sino-Japanese relations can only be handled in accordance with the treaties and agreements between China and Japan and with the principles of international law, and certainly cannot be dealt with as coming under the category of Japanese internal law. According to the principles of international law, a country cannot cite its internal law as a pretext for refusing to carry out the obligations to which it is committed under international treaties it has signed and under international law. This publicly-acknowledged principle of international law was explicitly stipulated in the "Draft Manifesto on State Powers and Obligations" adopted by the Fourth UN General Assembly in 1949 and the "Vienna Convention" of 1969. Japanese international law experts Terasawa and Yamamoto point out in a book entitled "The Basics of International Law" compiled by them that: "The state undertakes the general obligation to make its internal law consistent with international obligations. The state cannot cite internal law as a reason for avoiding its international obligations. This is an incontestable principle of international law. International responsibility arises if the state cannot abide by its international obligations owing to a conflict between international law and internal law."

According to the Sino-Japanese statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Japan is responsible for the following international obligations: Recognizing the PRC Government as the sole legal government of China; and recognizing that Taiwan is an indivisible part of PRC territory. In hearing and pronouncing judgment on the Kokario dormitory case, the Japanese judicial authorities have violated this treaty and agreement, and it is the unshirkable duty of the Japanese Government to correct this action. The Chinese people hope that the Japanese side will truly act according to the basic principles of the treaties and agreements between China and Japan, rationally and properly handle the Kokario issue, and proceed from the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries to disperse the dark cloud over the Sino-Japanese relationship, and safeguard and promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN POLITICAL DISCORD

HK040559 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 87 p 6

[*"Jottings"* by Chi Li (6688 4539): "Dictator Enjoys No Peace"]

[Text] Before and after the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, young students and people from all circles in South Korea held continuous large-scale antigovernment rallies and demonstrations to protest against the military and political authorities for their outrageous killing of young student Pak Chong-chol, to strongly demand that Chon Tu-hwan quit office, and for reform of the Constitution. In order to calm down the rising struggle of the South Korean people against tyranny and for democracy, and to maintain his autocratic rule, Chon Tu-hwan recently reorganized his cabinet once again, after changing his minister of home affairs and arresting the three officers who were responsible for the killing of Pak Chong-chol. However, Chon Tu-hwan's trick of "sacrificing junior officials to protect the chief" did not effectively calm the people's strong indignation. In South Korea, people in political, religious, cultural, and educational circles, as well as workers, peasants, and students, have formed a tremendous torrent for democracy, and they will fight against Chon Tu-hwan's decision to stop reforming the whole Constitution, to the end.

The root cause of South Korea's violent turbulence is the autocratic rule of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The present struggle between that force to reform the Constitution and the force to protect the Constitution is in fact a struggle between democracy and autocracy. At present, the slogans of "Down with Autocracy," "Democratic Constitution," and "Direct Presidential Elections" have become the common voice in the recent antigovernment struggle in South Korea.

For a long time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has maintained its rule by completely relying on bloody suppression. However, no matter whether they use suppressive or deceptive means, they cannot check the South Korean people's struggle. The fire of the struggle against tyranny and for democracy in the South Korean people will never be put out, and the stubborn dictator will never have a peaceful day.

THAI ARMED FORCES CHIEF ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Meets Yang Dezhi

OW061446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

In his toast at the banquet, Yang spoke highly of the position of the Thai Government and Armed Forces in upholding justice, resisting aggression and safeguarding national dignity.

Be reiterated that China will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the Thai Armed Forces in safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Supha said that Thailand and China share the stand of opposing hegemonism, adding that Thailand attaches great importance to its friendly relations with China's Armed Forces.

Earlier in the day, Yang Dezhi presided over a welcoming ceremony for the Thai admiral and his party.

The guests arrived here today on a visit to China at the invitation of Yang Dezhi.

Confers With Zhang Aiping

OW071126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping met Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here today.

Zhang and Supha exchanged views on a wide range of international issues of mutual concern in a friendly atmosphere. They both expressed the hope to expand friendly relations between the two countries' armed forces.

Later Zhang hosted a dinner in honor of Supha and his party.

Present on the occasion were Xu Huizi, deputy chief of General Staff, Liu Huqing, commander of the Navy, and Wang Hai, commander of the Air Forces, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CHI 9 Jun 87

I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N E A R E A S T & S O U T H A S I A

F 1

LIU SHUQING NOTES 'FRIENDLY RELATIONS' WITH INDIA

OW071545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Calcutta, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing said here today that China wants friendly relations with India and wishes to settle the border issue through peaceful negotiations.

Liu, who is heading a Chinese delegation, arrived here this afternoon on his way to Thimphu for the fourth round of talks on the border question with Bhutan.

Meeting local reporters at the airport, Liu said the border issue between China and India is rather complicated, so it is difficult to say the issue is easy to be solved.

The issue could be settled only if the two countries proceed through friendly consultation and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, he stressed.

Liu categorically denied rumors that there were Chinese military buildup and clashes on the Sino-Indian border.

China stands for negotiations and opposes military buildup and maneuvers near the border, he said.

Asked about the alleged close-down of the Lhasa airport in China's Tibet Autonomous Region, a member of the Chinese delegation, who just came from Lhasa, said that it's sheer rumor.

Arrives in Bhutan

OW081342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Thimphu, Bhutan, June 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing arrived here today for the fourth round of border talks between China and the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan.

The Chinese delegation was received by Foreign Secretary of Bhutan Tsewang J. Rixin and leader of the Bhutanese delegation to the talks, Bhutan's Ambassador to India T. Tobgyel.

The border talks have been held in Beijing and Thimphu by rotation since 1984.

In previous talks, both countries have reportedly expressed their desire to maintain a peaceful and friendly common border. They were said to agree that their border issue should be settled on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation.

The upcoming talks will be a continued effort of both countries to find a mutually acceptable solution to the border question, it is learnt.

CHINESE PREMIER CONTINUES POLAND VISIT

Details of Agreement Noted

OW060241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (XINHUA) -- The "Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Polish People's Republic on Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Criminal Affairs" was signed here today. This agreement is the first of its kind signed by China with a socialist nation, and also the first one signed by China to establish relations of cooperation with a foreign country on judicial procedure.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, and Messner, premier of the Polish Government, attended the signing ceremony.

Qian Qichen, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, and Jan Majewski, Polish under secretary of state for foreign affairs, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The agreement stipulates: Both sides will transmit and deliver to each other judicial documents, as well as judicial documents in each other's language, on criminal procedures, and conduct investigations and provide verifications on each other's beha'f. In civil and commerical lawsuits, both sides will provide mutual consent and implementation of court rulings and arbitrations within the territory of either country.

The signing of this agreement will further promote economic and trade relations as well as cultural exchanges and personnel contacts between the two countries.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

OW052iÜ2 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 5 Jun 87

[*"For the exclusive use by provincial and municipal newspapers"* -- XINHUA note]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, held talks with Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party and premier of Poland, at the Council of Ministers Building here this morning. During the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the progress of their socialist economic construction at home, and exchanged experience on economic reform in their countries. They unanimously held that exchanges of views in such a thorough and comradely way is beneficial to both sides.

Messner said that he was very pleased by the development of bilateral relations to the present extent. He said that Zhao Ziyang's visit surely will further promote the development of bilateral relations and help safeguard world peace.

Zhao Ziyang said that he was accorded a warm welcome and a cordial reception by Polish leading comrades and people as soon as he set foot on Poland's soil. The visit vividly reflects the new development of bilateral relations in recent years.

During the talks, both leaders expressed the desire to expand cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields, and discussed new ways of expanding the cooperation.

They held that there is a potential for expanding the friendly cooperation between the two countries in various fields and the prospects for cooperation are good. They said that the two countries will adopt necessary concrete measures to expand the cooperation.

Zhao Ziyang invited Premier Messner to visit China at an early date, and Messner accepted the invitation with pleasure.

After the talks, Messner hosted a luncheon for Zhao and his party.

Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the tomb of unknown soldiers in Warsaw this morning, and toured a palace and Warsaw's old town in the afternoon.

Interviewed by Polish Media

OW051920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Economic and trade cooperation between China and Poland is expected to grow more quickly than in recent years as long as the two countries work jointly for this end, visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today.

In an interview with the Polish news media this afternoon, Zhao, who is also acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, proposed that the two countries seek new forms and new areas of cooperation.

As they increase mutual understanding, the two nations will find there are broad prospects for economic and technological cooperation, he said.

For example, he continued, Poland might join China to improve technology in Chinese industrial enterprises as well as enter into joint ventures.

China takes a positive attitude towards its economic and trade cooperation with Poland, which can expand on a long-term and stable basis in accordance with each country's needs, under the principles of equality and mutual benefit, he said.

Asked about the prospect for Sino-Polish cooperation in international affairs, the Chinese premier reaffirmed China's independent and peaceful foreign policy.

The fundamental objective of all China's work in foreign affairs is to safeguard world peace, establish and develop friendly relations with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, he stressed.

The world's primary concern now is defending world peace, Zhao said, adding that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, can make their due contributions to maintaining world peace, easing international tension and bringing about disarmament.

Zhao described Poland as a force in defending peace and expressed appreciation for what Poland has done to secure peace in Europe and the world at large, promote disarmament and dialogue between East and West Europe.

China is willing to join Poland in making efforts for world peace and strengthening cooperation in this aspect.

Zhao on Antiliberalization

OW051936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 5 Jun 87

[**"Anti-Bourgeois Liberalization Struggle Strictly Limited Within Communist Party, Says Chinese Premier" -- XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the ongoing struggle against bourgeois liberalization in China has a clear definition and is not directed against democracy and freedom.

Bourgeois liberalization refers mainly to the attempt to change the socialist system and negate the leadership of the Communist Party in favor of "total Westernization," Zhao, who is also acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, said in an interview with the Polish news media.

Reaffirming that the struggle will be strictly limited within the party, Zhao said it will not spread to other areas, nor will it affect people's way of life.

The Chinese premier, who arrived here Thursday for a five-day official visit, said there are basically two starting points for building socialism in China -- adherence to the four cardinal principles and the policies of reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating the national economy.

The four principles are adherence to the socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Zhao said that the two starting points are inseparable from each other, adding that adherence to the four principles will create favorable conditions for carrying out reforms and continuing the opening policy.

Talks With Jaruzelski

OW070358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 6 Jun 87

[By reporter Wen Youjen]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- Acting General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang held small-scale as well as plenary talks this morning at the headquarters of the Polish United Workers Party with Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Polish State Council. During the talks, Zhao Ziyang said: "My current visit is aimed at enhancing mutual understanding and trust and promoting cooperation. Now, I can say with assurance that I have achieved this aim."

Zhao Ziyang said: China attaches great importance to developing its relations with Poland and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe, and fully respects the domestic and foreign policies formulated on the basis of their own state of affairs and implemented by the various countries in East Europe.

Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out: We admire Comrade Jaruzelski in adopting firm and correct policies to restore order in the country despite the difficult situation in Poland.

Economic reform in Poland has aroused keen interest among the Chinese people. We wish Polish reform every success.

Jaruzelski spoke highly of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's current visit and expressed the belief that his visit will definitely open up a new chapter in the relations between the two countries.

During the talks, which lasted more than 3 hours, the two leaders conducted in-depth discussions on various issues such as socialist construction and economic and political reform. Both of them expressed the belief that to increase contacts and regularly exchange experience in tackling these issues is conducive to enhancing mutual understanding and trust and promoting developments in each other's countries.

During the talks, the two leaders also exchanged views on some international issues.

Yesterday afternoon, the responsible persons in charge of party affairs, economic reform, and foreign trade who are accompanying Zhao Ziyang to Poland held separate talks with their counterparts from various Polish departments.

Zhao Ziyang and his party will leave Warsaw by plane this afternoon to visit Wroclaw, Poland's fourth major city and an industrial center in southwest Poland.

Zhao Tours Wroclaw

OW061754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 XINHUA -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left Warsaw this afternoon for a tour of Wroclaw, an industrial center about 300 kilometers southwest of Warsaw, after concluding three days of official talks with Polish party and Government leaders.

Zhao's visit to Poland, the first by a top Chinese party and Government leader in three decades, began Thursday. So far he has met with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner.

They had in-depth discussions on bilateral relations and a number of world issues, official sources said.

One of the major topics in their talks were the economic reforms being carried out in Poland and China. Leaders of the two countries spent much time briefing each other on the economic situation, and policies of both countries for socialist construction. The sincere exchange of views increased their mutual understanding and mutual trust, a Chinese source said.

Zhao, who was seen off at the airport today by Jaruzelski, described his visit to Poland as successful in accomplishing the goal of enhancing friendship and cooperation and contributing to world peace. It marks the beginning of a new stage in Sino-Polish relations, Zhao said.

After his tour of Wroclaw, the Chinese premier will fly to Berlin next Monday to visit Democratic Germany. He will later visit Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria as part of his five-nation East European trip.

Leaves for Berlin

OW081930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1126 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, left Warsaw for Berlin by special plane at 0900 today after satisfactorily concluding his visit to Poland. When his visit was about to end, Zhao Ziyang said that the goals of the visit were to increase understanding, enhance trust, and promote cooperation, and all of these were accomplished.

Zhao Ziyang returned to Warsaw from Wroclaw a little after 0800 today. On departure from Wroclaw, he was seen off at the airport by local party and government responsible persons and some 1,000 residents of that city. Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Polish Party Central Committee, accompanied Zhao Ziyang to Warsaw.

Zhao Ziyang began his official goodwill visit to Poland on 4 June at the invitation of Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the State Council.

During his 5-day visit, he had a private meeting as well as limited-scope and plenary talks with Jaruzelski. He also held talks with Messner, premier of the Polish Government. Key members of Zhao Ziyang's entourage held conversations with their respective counterparts from the Polish side. Zhao Ziyang and his entourage visited Warsaw and toured Wroclaw, an industrial and cultural center in southwest Poland, where they visited a factory, an agricultural complex, and an individual farm family.

During the talks, the two sides stated the political and economic situations of their respective countries, discussed in depth the questions of socialist construction as well as economic and political reforms, and exchanged views on some international issues. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of this visit.

Poland is the first stop of Zhao Ziyang's trip to five East European countries. Following this, he will visit the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

CONCLUSION OF ZHAO'S POLAND VISIT REPORTED

HK080048 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Jun 87 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] Warsaw -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left Warsaw yesterday afternoon for a tour of Wroclaw, an industrial centre about 300 kilometres southwest of Warsaw, after concluding three days of official talks with Polish party and Government leaders.

Meanwhile in Berlin, Democratic Germany is getting ready to welcome the Chinese Premier.

Zhao's photo appeared in Saturday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and other major newspapers and prominent headlines heralded his visit today. Many papers reviewed Zhao's biography on their front pages.

Zhao's visit to Poland, the first by a top Chinese party and Government leader in three decades, began last Thursday. So far he has met with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Zhao, who was seen off at the airport on Saturday by Jaruzelski, described his visit to Poland as successful in accomplishing the goal of enhancing friendship and cooperation and contributing to world peace. It marks the beginning of a new stage in Sino-Polish relations, Zhao said.

Earlier on Saturday, the Polish leader and Zhao said they shared the hope for increasing contacts and exchange of experience in carrying out their reforms.

Briefing each other on the social and economic situation in their own countries, the two leaders acknowledged that China and Poland are facing "similar problems" in their socialist construction and reforms of political and economic structures.

Both sides believed that close links and frequent exchanges of experience in dealing with these problems would be beneficial to mutual understanding and development of the two nations.

Describing Zhao's visit to Poland as "opening a new chapter of Polish-Chinese ties," Jaruzelski said the normalization of the contacts between the two parties would promote the all-round development of their relations.

The two leaders also exchanged views on some international issues and Premier Zhao invited Jaruzelski to pay an official visit to China.

On Friday afternoon, Premier Zhao met Polish journalists and answered their questions. Recalling the dynamic development of bilateral relations over the past few years, Zhao said during the half-an-hour interview that more forms should be explored to expand Sino-Polish trade and economic cooperation.

"All the ways and forms adopted in economic and technological cooperation between China and other countries are applicable to our two countries," Zhao said.

HU QILI MEETS YUGOSLAV 'KOMUNIST' DELEGATION

OW081016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0949 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a delegation from "KOMUNIST", organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Director Vitomir Sudarski of the weekly.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CUREING UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN CPC

HK081008 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by Zhong Jiwen (6988 4949 2429): "Make Unremitting Efforts To Correct Unhealthy Trends in the Party"]

[Text] Adhering to the four cardinal principles and persevering in reform, opening up, and invigoration are the two inseparable basic points in correctly implementing the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Continuing to make unremitting efforts to correct unhealthy trends in the party is an important cardinal link that cannot be neglected in ensuring the thorough and deep-going implementation of these two basic points. Hence, correctly understanding and resolving the relationship between opposing bourgeois liberalization and correcting unhealthy trends in the party is a very important issue.

Curbing Unhealthy Trends and Correcting Party Style Is A Long-Term Task [subhead]

Opposing bourgeois liberalization is fundamentally identical with straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends in the party. Some comrades separate these two and even set them against each other. This is obviously wrong. The CPC Central Committee has explicitly pointed out that opposing bourgeois liberalization must be strictly limited to within the party and must mainly be carried out in the political and ideological field, with the focus on resolving problems of fundamental political orientation and principle. As far as the whole party is concerned, it is necessary to do a good job in positive education, with the aim of upholding and adhering to the two basic points in the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is a long-term and arduous task that must be carried out in a thorough, healthy, and sustained way. Straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends is a regular task in strengthening the party's ideological building and improving its leadership. This task runs through the entire process of socialist modernization and plays a major role in promoting the healthy development of reforms and opening up and ensuring the socialist orientation. It must be tackled "in a resolute and sustained way." These two things are related to the party's future and destiny and to the success or failure of the cause of socialist modernization; however, there is also a difference between the two, and we cannot substitute opposing bourgeois liberalization for correcting unhealthy trends in the party and equate the two, nor can we neglect or slacken efforts in opposing bourgeois liberalization just because stress is laid on correcting unhealthy trends in the party. We must resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization and resolutely correct unhealthy trends in the party. These two tasks must be carried out in coordination and should spur each other. We must not attend to one and lose sight of the other.

In recent years, as a result of efforts by the whole party, we have investigated and dealt with a number of major violations of law and discipline, with the focus on correcting abuse of power and serious degrees of bureaucratism together with the bad trends and practices that these produce. We have scored notable success in this endeavor, thereby promoting the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and invigoration. However, we must soberly realize that the problem of unhealthy trends in the party has still not been resolved well in certain areas and departments. The ideological style of abusing power for private aims, irresponsible bureaucratism, and trends of individualism and liberalism still exists. [paragraph continues]

Unhealthy practices such as using public funds for giving banquets and presenting gifts, indulging in eating and drinking on a lavish scale, practicing ostentation and waste, and engaging in deception, which had been curbed for a time, have reemerged in certain places and units; and in personnel and cadre work, there is still very serious failure to promote and employ cadres in accordance with the criteria of four transformations, together with practices of appointing people to posts by favoritism, and organizing cliques and factions. These unhealthy trends and bad practices seriously corrupt the party's body, damage relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and masses, undermine the party's combat strength, sap people's thinking, and directly interfere with and sabotage the implementation of the general principle and policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration. Practice has shown that curbing unhealthy trends and correcting party style is a long-term task that cannot be accomplished all at once. We cannot conceal, and even deny, the problems in party style just because we are launching in depth the struggle against bourgeois liberalization; and still less is it permitted to relax in straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends under the pretext of opposing bourgeois liberalization.

Why have unhealthy trends in the party "revived again after being corrected?" There are historic and social causes for the existence of these trends. The influence of the remnants of exploiting class ideology left behind by feudal society and the corrosion wrought by decadent bourgeois ideology exist for a long time, and if we fail to keep on the alert and to take precautions, they will spread like a pestilence, threatening the party's body. In these circumstances, every member of the ruling party should all the more strengthen his ability to resist corrosion and deterioration and be able to withstand all kinds of severe tests. Before the party won power, when we were working under conditions of white terror, the great majority of party members withheld the tests of pain and joy and life and death. After our party came to power, there was a fundamental change in the party's status, and many party members bore certain responsibilities and held a certain degree of power. Although the great majority are able to cherish the power conferred on them by the people, "bowing their heads in submission like a young calf," the party spirit of a few party members is not pure; they are unable to withstand the tests of a peacetime environment; they have forgotten the lofty ideals of communism and the faith in struggling for them; politically, they have fallen; ideologically, they have degenerated; and morally, they have become corrupted; they cannot withstand the tests of "power" and "money." In particular, in a situation of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, certain weak-willed people who are individualist to a serious degree are unable to withstand attacks by sugar-coated bullets, look for money in everything, engage in corruption, pervert justice for a bribe, and become prisoners of the bourgeoisie. All these things show that "the question of the party style of the ruling party is an issue related to the life or death of the party," and in the new environment and conditions of reform and opening up, strengthening the building of the party style of the ruling party, studying and solving problems in party members' ideological style, including resistance to corrosion in the work of construction and reform, and maintaining the purity of the party members constitute a major issue in which no neglect or relaxation can be permitted.

Consolidate and Develop the Excellent Situation of the Whole Party Working To Improve Party Style [subhead]

In order to ensure that the party spirit of the party members will not be shaken at any time and in any circumstances, we must continually enhance their level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and their consciousness of party spirit. How high or low this consciousness is determines how good or bad the party style is and decides the combat strength of the party organizations. [paragraph continues]

We therefore say that stepping up education in party spirit and enhancing the party members' quality is the fundamental thing in governing the party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly pointed out: It is essential to carry out education in possessing ideals, morality, culture, and discipline in the whole party and in the whole of society. This is an important guiding idea in strengthening the building of party style and is also a fundamental measure for eliminating unhealthy trends in the party. At present, it is not a question of whether to conduct education in party spirit, but of how to integrate alleviating the symptoms with effecting a radical cure and how to conduct this education in a vivid, lively, and highly effective way, constantly deepening it. To deepen education in party spirit, we must carry out positive education centered on adhering to the two basic points, have definite objectives in view, suit the medicine to the illness, and consistently focus our vision on enhancing the awareness of the whole party in implementing the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To deepen education in party spirit, we cannot simply rely on issuing instructions and listening to and making reports as a substitute for deep-going and meticulous ideological education work. We must go deep into the grass roots to get to know the state of mind of the party members, study the changes in their ideological style, and take effective measures involving carrying out analysis, stressing characteristics, and seeking practical results, to conduct this education in a thoroughly sound way. We must eradicate the methods of delivering empty, abstract, simple, and rigid sermons and the formalist method of a dragonfly skimming the water. To deepen education in party spirit, we must also be good at selecting advanced typical examples in straightening out party style, together with major and important cases, conduct propaganda about them, and intensify the role of this propaganda in influencing, convincing, and arousing people.

In straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends, we must persistently start with specific cases, get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major and important cases, and strictly enforce party discipline. The circumstances regarding certain cases at present, especially major and important cases, are complicated, and there are all kinds of "relationship networks" and "protective layers"; thus, there are great obstructions and many difficulties. In the face of this situation, we must stick to principles, eliminate fear of difficulties, and dare to tackle tough problems; no matter who is involved, it is impermissible to evade the contradictions and "take a detour"; nor can we regard a major case as a minor affair and ignore a minor case completely, thus getting off the hook certain people who have committed crimes against the law or seriously violated discipline. Investigating and dealing with major and important cases is a big aspect of straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends. Only by grasping this in a serious and earnest way can we eliminate the hidden dangers threatening the party's body, together with the various unhealthy trends that these generate, and promote a further turn for the better in the mood of the party and society.

Straightening out party style, correcting unhealthy trends, further restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and maintaining the vitality of the party organizations constitute the most urgent issue in strengthening the building of party style in the new period. For the whole party to work to improve party style, with the leaders setting an example, is a valuable experience proven effective in practice. We must greatly cherish this method, continue to carry it forward, and by no means discard it. The whole party must clear away interference of all kinds, continually enhance awareness in straightening out party style, and consolidate and develop the good situation of the whole party working to improve party style.

In short, opposing bourgeois liberalization and straightening out party style are both important ways of eliminating negative phenomena in the party and strengthening the building of the party. One of the reasons why those representative figures who preach bourgeois liberalization had an influence among some young students and a certain market in society is that they made use of and exaggerated certain negative phenomena in the party and certain shortcomings and mistakes in our work; they even fabricated things and spread rumors and slanders to make trouble and incite people to attack our party and the socialist system in an attempt to push their political idea of "total Westernization." If the work of straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends is done well, we will be able to avoid giving others a pretext to attack us, and the market for people spreading bourgeois liberalizationist rubbish will become smaller. By making unremitting efforts to straighten out party style and correct unhealthy trends, we will be able to continually spur the development of reform and opening up, develop the socialist productive forces to a tremendous extent, and speed up the pace of socialist modernization. With the superiority of the socialist economic and political system fully demonstrated, we will be able to overcome still better the bourgeois liberalizationist trends that negate the socialist system and advocate following the capitalist road.

JINGJI RIBAO ON OVERCOMING LEFTIST OBSTRUCTION

HK090217 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0559 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Report: "JINGJI RIBAO Says That It Is Necessary To Continuously Remove Ossification and Overcome 'Leftist' Obstruction"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In a commentator's article, today's JINGJI RIBAO said: We cannot treat bourgeois liberalization lightly. But as far as the general process of building socialism with Chinese features is concerned, obstruction mainly comes from the "left" and from forces of habit and ossified ideas of things. Therefore, simultaneously with the deepening of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, we must pay attention to continuously getting rid of ossification and overcoming "leftist" obstruction, stimulating the advance of reform.

Old systems formed in China in the past several decades and hackneyed ideas, forces of habit, some "leftist" stuff, and various ideological inhibitions are deeply rooted and are very difficult to change. It is exactly such "leftist" things that have constantly interfered with reform, openness, and the enlivening of things.

Therefore, the commentator's article in JINGJI RIBAO stressed: The problem of "left" and right is still mainly one of overcoming what is "leftist." In no way can we think that there has been a change in this important problem that should be solved, just because the idea of liberalization has prevailed over a period of time.

This newspaper stressed that the number of people, who still shut their eyes to the achievements from reform and openness viewing things from the "leftist" point of view, is now extremely limited. It is difficult to rid these people of their ossified viewpoint. Apart from their set way of thinking, which is difficult to change, the most fundamental thing is that they lack an overall, correct and thorough understanding of the spirit of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, consciously and unconsciously guiding the struggle against liberalization in the direction of underestimating the reform and negating the reform.

XI ZHONGXUN SPEAKS AT DEMOCRACY PROMOTING MEETING

0W071001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1036 GM 5 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA) -- Speech at National Conference of the China Association for Promoting Democracy

5 June 1987

By Xi Zhongxun

Deputies and comrades:

The national conference of representatives of the China Association for Promoting Democracy solemnly opens today. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I wish to warmly congratulate the conference, and pay high respects to all leading comrades of the association's Central Committee and, through them, to all the members of the association.

Since its fifth national conference in 1983, the China Association for Promoting Democracy has regarded the fulfillment of China's general tasks during the new period as its target, brought into full play its favorable conditions, briskly marched forward, kept forging ahead, and achieved new progress in work. It has actively participated in various discussions, offered consultations on many major state and local policy matters, and enforced democratic supervision. It has enthusiastically offered advice on developing and reforming culture, education, and publishing in the motherland. It has worked hard to conduct ideological and political work among all its members as well as the masses with which it has maintained contact. It has taken the initiative to make friendly contacts with Overseas Chinese and made major contributions to promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization, fostering socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system, maintaining the political situation of stability and unity, and developing the cause of reunification of the motherland.

The current conference of the China Association for Promoting Democracy will clearly define its future tasks, and adopt new steps in gradually bringing about cooperation between the old and new leading bodies and the succession of the new to the old, while summing up experience. This conference will play a significant role in strengthening the association and further improving its work. The leaders of the older generation of the China Association for Promoting Democracy have closely cooperated with the Communist Party of China in waging revolutionary struggle over a protracted period and carrying out socialist construction, made historical contributions, won high respect from people of all walks of life in society, and set a good example for the younger generation. We sincerely hope that the older comrades will continue to play their role in this respect. Those comrades who have joined or will soon join the leading bodies of the China Association for Promoting Democracy are in the prime of life and full of youthful spirit. We believe that they will definitely be able to carry forward and bring into full play the Association's glorious traditions, shoulder the heavy responsibilities given them by history, work harder than ever before, further create a new situation, and contribute to fulfilling the general tasks in the new period.

I like to express my personal views on the work we are doing right now for your reference. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has been politically stable and united, witnessed a sustained and stable economic growth, forged ahead in reforming the economic structure in the course of making explorations, and gradually strengthened socialist democracy and the legal system.

The people live and work in peace and contentment. The country has flourished with its international prestige rising each day. The situation is indeed excellent. However, we are still faced with many difficulties and shortcomings, and are making errors of all types. All these are problems on our road of advance. So long as we further implement, earnestly and in an overall manner, the line laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we will definitely be able to add to our achievements, overcome difficulties, and gain new and even greater victories.

Since the beginning of this year, we have scored great achievements in conducting education in upholding the four cardinal principles and waging a struggle against bourgeois liberalization inside the Communist Party. The spread of the bourgeois liberalization ideological trend has been checked and significant changes have been brought about in the political and ideological sphere. As a result, political stability and unity have been further consolidated and developed, thereby ensuring smooth progress in reform, opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization. Practice has proved that the party Central Committee's decision to launch the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is absolutely necessary and the various measures to combat bourgeois liberalization are correct, and that they must continue to be implemented in order to carry out the struggle in a deepgoing, wholesome, and sustained manner. "Deepgoing" does not mean going about it in the style of carrying out a noisy political campaign with everyone having to pass a test, or of practicing formalism or rigid study of certain theoretical concepts. Rather, it means that we must carry out education by positive example so that the four cardinal principles will strike deep in the hearts of the people. What is needed in this "deepgoing" struggle is not stereotyped party documents, but arduous and meticulous work in addressing, by proceeding from a theoretical viewpoint and, through dialogue and other interesting forms, various practical problems of the people's concern in order to enable masses of people to understand that it is imperative to uphold the four cardinal principles and eliminate bourgeois liberalization.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: The turmoil we witnessed last year should not affect the reform and open policy, which should not only be continued but also expedited. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has repeatedly stressed that the line pursued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, a line of carrying out socialist modernization in China. This line consists of two basic elements: One, to build the four cardinal principles, and the other, to persist in the general principles and policies of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. These two basic elements do not contradict each other, but are dependent on each other. They are absolutely correct and extremely important. Without adhering to the four cardinal principles, our policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy will inevitably slide into bourgeois liberalization and cannot be continued; and without making reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy, the four cardinal principles will lose their real vitality and cannot be upheld effectively. In building socialism with Chinese characteristics and carrying out socialist modernization in China, neither of these two basic elements is dispensable. In order to comprehensively understand and implement the line pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to continuously overcome and eliminate the influence and interference of bourgeois liberalization and avoid rigidness. If the four cardinal principles are viewed from a rigid attitude, we would reach negative conclusions on reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy, while failure to make reform would inevitably impede the development of social productive forces and encourage bourgeois liberalization. If reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy are seen from a bourgeois liberalized viewpoint, we would inevitably slide onto the road of "total westernization" and reach a negative conclusion on the four cardinal principles.

Therefore, we must genuinely integrate these two basic elements and rally more closely together around these two basic elements in striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrades, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee we have scored remarkable achievements in opening up a new situation in united front work, and the patriotic united front has been continuously consolidated and developed. Facts show that the Communist Party's policies on united front work are correct, and these policies will continue. All democratic parties have shared weal and woe with the Communist Party over a long period of time. The development of the situation over the last 6 months once again eloquently proves that the China Association for Promoting Democracy is an important and reliable force not only for China's socialist modernization and patriotic front but also for its political stability and unity; it is a tested friend of the CPC. The Communist Party will continue to adhere to the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe" and further perfect and develop multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party by supporting all democratic parties to carry out their work independently and play an even greater role in the socialist modernization drive and the great undertaking of motherland reunification.

The members of the China Association for Promoting Democracy are mostly intellectuals engaged in cultural or educational undertakings, and they have maintained extensive contacts with educational and publishing circles. It is hoped that they will make full use of their talents, strive to do their job well, and work for the dissemination and implementation of the four cardinal principles, the implementation of the reform and open policy, and the provision of good education for the healthy growth of the younger generation. The relevant party and government organizations at all levels should give their maximum support to comrades of the association, creating necessary conditions for their work, and showing concern and support for their study, work, and everyday life. Imbued with the patriotic revolutionary tradition, the association has all along joined the CPC in the cause of the people's revolution and socialism, and it now shoulders with us the important historical mission of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We sincerely hope that comrades of the association will carry forward their glorious tradition, hold high the patriotic banner, and continue sincere cooperation with the Communist Party in the new historical era, thereby contributing to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, the realization of the "one country, two system" policy, the further expansion of the patriotic united front, and especially the unity of the large numbers of intellectuals at home and abroad, in jointly accomplishing the modernization program, and achieving the motherland's reunification and the gigantic goal of revitalizing the Chinese nation!

May the conference be a great success!

HONGQI EDITOR ON OPPOSING BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK050351 Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 87 pp 30-32

["Secret document": "In an Internal Speech, Xiong Fu Talks on the Integration of Literature and Art Circles and Other Circles in Practicing 'Liberalization'" -- the original bulletin was entitled "Comrade Xiong Fu's Speech," -- this title and the subheads have been added by the CHIUSHI NIENTAI editor]

[Text] There Is Plenty of Scope for People To Develop Their Ability to the Full in the Struggle "Against Bourgeois Liberalization" [subhead]

In his speech, Comrade Xiong Fu first reviewed the tortuous course of the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and to oppose the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Today, at both the central and local levels, the major climate of taking a laissez-faire attitude toward the rampant manifestations of this erroneous trend of thought has become a thing of the past. A new major climate of opposing this erroneous trend of thought in a resolute, sound, and protracted way has appeared before us. The Marxist forces on the ideological front as a whole, especially on the theoretical and the literature and art fronts, are greatly encouraged by this new major climate. They are excited, have ease of mind, and rouse themselves with greater vigor. The deep feelings of sorrow, anxiety, self-reproach, and helplessness resulting from the strong repression over the past few years have disappeared. In my view, the new major climate has shown us that the conditions are ripe for the Marxist forces on the theoretical and the literature and art fronts to unite in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, to develop their ability to the full, to give scope to their talents, and to make major contributions in this struggle.

Naturally, we clearly know that since the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a protracted one, the future course is long. Moreover, if we have followed a tortuous course in the past 8 years, the future course may not be smooth sailing because this struggle is very complicated and unusually arduous. Take the disturbances created by college students in 28 provinces and municipalities at the end of last year as an example. Why did they create disturbances and what did they think and say in the course of the disturbances? From the contents of their big-character posters, we can see that they hold that China's cultural tradition is simply feudal dross, that China's socialism is a variety of feudalism, that the leadership of the CPC is a continuation of feudal rule, and that the spread of Marxism to China is also feudalistic. They hold that capitalism is better than socialism, that China's way out lies in thoroughly destroying all China's traditional culture, negating the socialist system, abolishing party leadership, driving Marxism out of China, and practicing "total Westernization." They also hold that basic requirement of total Westernization is the blanket introduction of Western culture, including democracy, freedom, human rights, the theory of human nature, humanism, social Darwinism, and so on, so as to awaken self-consciousness and achieve self-value based on self-centeredness and, on this basis, to establish a new individualistic concept of value. In short, what they thought and said is to practice in China the capitalist system under which either you eat me up or I eat you up. Did these ideas and arguments come from their own heads? No. They got them from the two spiritual channels of theory and literature and art. We can thus see that contemporary young people have been poisoned both intensively and extensively by bourgeois liberalization to a very distressing extent through the two channels.

ZHUXUE YANJIU Refuses To Carry an Article Written by a Member of the HONGQI Editorial Board [subhead]

In his speech on 30 December last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the whole party should oppose bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand. He made a stern criticism, saying: "Both the central and local authorities have been weak on the ideological front. They have lost their positions, adopting a laissez-faire attitude toward bourgeois liberalization. As a result, good people do not have the necessary support while bad people are exceedingly reckless. Good people dare not speak up as if they are in the wrong. In fact, they are not in the wrong." Indeed, on the fundamental question of principle of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, how can the Marxists be in the wrong? [paragraph continues]

The question is that, given such a major climate in the past, Marxist forces on the theoretical and the literature and art fronts were suppressed and, therefore, could not and did not organize themselves satisfactorily. Most of them were preoccupied with carrying out scattered fighting. Even those who stepped forward and aired their views did not have the necessary support or guarantee. For example, Comrade Wu Jianguo, a member of the HONGQI editorial board, wrote an article entitled "Reflections in Freedom." At first, he sent this article to ZHEXUE YANJIU, trying to change the atmosphere of this journal through personal efforts, but it was rejected by the journal. Although we did our utmost to protect HONGQI's position, it was also in an extremely difficult position. We felt ashamed of the field of literature and art. Although we upheld the stance of the comprehensive literature and art policy put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers, we basically did not engage in a head-on struggle with the bourgeois liberalization trend and its various manifestations in literature and art circles but adopted a method that Lu Xun called flanking operations. We commented on the Western bourgeois trends of thought but said nothing of their spread and influence in China. On the theory of literature and art, we have only done some repair work. For example, when a newspaper carried an article discussing the need for a long-term and stable party policy on literature and art without mentioning the four cardinal principles, we wrote an article explaining that the basis for the protracted nature and stability of the party policy on literature and art is to uphold the four cardinal principles. With regard to various types of literature and art creation, we also confined ourselves to commenting on and advocating those works which are fairly sound in ideological content and relatively desirable in artistic form, namely, those works that have certain educational significance in training socialist-minded people of a new type. We did not say anything about those works which are extremely unsound and even have harmful ideological content.

Zhang Xianliang Roundly Cursed HONGQI as "Extremely Foolish" [subhead]

For example, HONGQI did not say a word about the novel "Half of Man Is Woman" but it was unreasonably cursed by the author at a CPPCC meeting, who said that it was "extremely foolish" for HONGQI to launch a suppression and encirclement campaign against it. As far as I am concerned, I know very little about conditions in literature and art circles. Our socialist literature and art undertakings have considerably developed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11 CPC Central Committee. This is a fact nobody can deny. However, whenever I read works advocating abstract human nature and class-transcending humanism, flaunting the banner of "self-existence," "self-consciousness," "self-value," and other bourgeois value concepts of ultra-individualism, and propagating existentialism, social Darwinism, Freudism, and Nietzsche's "superman" philosophy; when I learned that female writers also wrote works praising sex freedom and sex emancipation; whenever I came into contact with publications filled with obscenity, with various vulgar and incredible plots transcending time, space, and history, with mysticism using the amalgamation of men, animals, and gods to distort modern life, and with all brands of modernism propagating counter-reason and regarding the ugly as the beauty; whenever I read literary reviews filled with flattering words for the above-mentioned works and rendered unintelligible through the indiscriminate use of natural science terminology and cultural reviews taking an attitude of national and historical nihilism toward China's national and cultural traditions, vilifying and belittling in every possible way the culture of the Chinese nation and its history, especially the history and tradition of the revolutionary and progressive cultural movement under the leadership of the party since the 4 May Movement, and asserting that a cultural fault, a ruin, or a desert, emerged after the 4 May Movement and that there were only a few blades of grass on the desert, such as Xu Zhimo, Zhu Caimu (as published from the original text, supposed to be Zhu Xiang) and Shen Congwen. [paragraph continues]

Whenever I read the so-called new theoretical system of literature and art crowned with various laurel wreaths, which praises "principal consciousness" or "self-consciousness" as the sole high form of thinking in terms of images, which advocates an aesthetic concept calling for the need to proceed from Nietzsche's voluntarism and Bergson's intuitionism and the subservience of reason to the form of things perceived through one's own senses in order to reach the extreme limit of beauty, which uses tidbits from the modernist aesthetic trends of thought and the modern philosophical trends of thought of the Western bourgeoisie to belittle Chinese culture and build up Western culture, and which in fact shows that, despite the relevant person's scanty knowledge of the historical development of Chinese culture and Western culture, nevertheless pieces them together and calls for the subservience of object to principal consciousness, which is also a self-system pattern with self-consciousness as a basis, whose evolution is the inherent law of literary creation; and when I heard in recent days that a poetry school called the "Philosophy of Nonsense" issued "An Introduction to Ancient Culture" as the manifesto of the philosophy, which is a monster growing up in the land of socialist China by drawing milk from various brands of nonrationalism and mysticism in the West, which flaunts the banner of nonrationalism and mysticism, negates all reasons and all cultures, including written and spoken languages, calls for a return to the primitive nature in the prehuman cultural stage by feeling God's enlightenment by intuition, and says that only by using indefinite words and expressions to express indefinite things perceived through one's own senses can it be really beautiful -- whenever I read, heard, or came into contact with all that, I felt I was dreaming a bad dream, feeling both alarmed and lonely because the voice of Marxism could hardly be heard. Since I could do nothing about it I could only be self-reproachful. To tell the truth, I was extremely ashamed of this.

The Hong Kong and Macao Work Committee Called on TA KUNG PAO To Make Self-Criticism [subhead]

Here, I would like to especially thank Comrade Chen Yong, who has more courage, resourcefulness, and sagacity than me. Given the major climate last year, he stepped forward to support HONGQI and wrote an article to criticize Comrade Liu Zaifu's literature and art viewpoints. The publication of this article gained the approval and support of many readers. In literature and art circles, however, there was a stream of abusive language against Comrade Cheng Yong and HONGQI from Beijing to the whole country, from the mainland to Hong Kong, and from inside to outside the country. Some people said that from the publication of this article in HONGQI they could smell the scent of the two newspapers and one journal [referring to RENMIN RIBAO, JIEFANGJUN BAO, and HONGQI] during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Someone even sent this abusive language to Hong Kong in a special dispatch and published it in TA KUNG PAO. Naturally, Comrade Chen Yong and HONGQI were not cowed by this abusive language. Chen issued a statement to Hong Kong and Macao Work Committee and TA KUNG PAO to explain the truth of the matter. The Hong Kong and Macao Work Committee called on TA KUNG PAO to make self-criticism, which then carried a report correcting the mistake. Before publishing Comrade Chen Yong's article, we sent a final proof to Comrade Liu Zaifu. We also wrote him a letter and dispatched someone to pass on our suggestion, asking him to write a counter-critical article. But Comrade Liu Zaifu repeatedly rejected our suggestions. Together with Comrade Liu Xinwu, he launched continuous attacks through bourgeois newspapers and even anticommunist publications in Hong Kong in a vain attempt to exert pressure on Comrade Chen Yong and HONGQI. I never thought that literature and art theoreticians and writers, who are Communist Party members, would form an alliance with the bourgeois and anticommunist press in Hong Kong. Is not this a monstrous absurdity in China's literary circles today?

Here I would also like to especially thank Comrade Yao Xueyin, a writer of the old generation. An old man of 80, he was busy finishing the writing of the fifth volume of "Li Zicheng." But he still found time to write an article for HONGQI, criticizing Comrade Liu Zaifu's literature and art viewpoints. After writing an article last year, he recently wrote another 20,000-character article, which we are going to publish in installments in issues Nos 8 and 9. Our revered Comrade Yao is much concerned with HONGQI. He supports HONGQI and uses this position to vigorously encourage the healthy trend of Marxist literature and art theory. We greatly admire and are tremendously encouraged by his clear-cut stand and great boldness of vision and by his example of using his rich practical experience in writing and his broad and profound knowledge of Chinese culture and history to write rational, splendidly literary, and convincing articles expounded the basic concepts of Marxist literature and art theory.

The Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers Pounded at the "Four Cardinal Principles" [subhead]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Bourgeois liberalization itself means resisting, opposing, or revising our existing policies and system. I think this tendency of resistance, opposition, or revision has been quite covertly shielded and exquisitely decorated on this front and, for this reason, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is even more arduous and complicated and is not an easy job. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: The practical situation is that liberalization wants to lead us onto the capitalist road. If we do not resist this trend of thought, it will have an unignorable impact on our socialist four modernizations if it is integrated with the many filthy things that will inevitably come into our country following the policy of opening up. I also think that the impact of this integration in literature and art circles should not be even more neglected because the effect of this impact is to negate the national characteristics of the Chinese culture, the outstanding cultural tradition of the Chinese nation, the revolutionary cultural traditions under the leadership of our party since the 4 May Movement, and the comprehensive literature and art policy put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the party at the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers, to try to shake off the leadership of the party, and to depart from the path of the four cardinal principles. The impact of the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers was a case in point. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: Opposition to bourgeois liberalization is parallel to our four modernization program and, in the entire course of the four modernizations, there is the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization. Therefore, it is a long-term task. Since it is a long-term task, it is impossible to launch a movement. We can only rely on regular persuasion and education. How should we carry out this policy in literature and art circles? As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out on numerous occasions: The ideological and the literature and art circles should produce more and better spiritual products; put a firm stop to the production, import, and spread of bad products; struggle against the erroneous tendency with the method of criticism and self-criticism; encourage the study of basic Marxist theory; and acquire a stronger sense of adhering to principles in work, a systematic approach, foresight, and creativity. I think Marxist forces in literature and art circles should unite and must act according to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. We must hold aloft the banner of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, meet all the challenges of the bourgeois liberalization trend of thought in literature and art circles by means of literature and art reviews and theories, and write articles that convince people by reasoning, move people by feelings, are fully convincing, and have theoretical profundity. Only in this way can we attain good results and achieve the desired purpose, namely, to win over and educate most people, especially the younger generation. We sincerely wish this forum success and fervently hope that the Marxist forces on the literature and art front will assume the task of opposing bourgeois liberalization. Our three units will do our utmost to provide you with facilities.

POLITICAL LECTURERS TO RECEIVE NEW TITLES

HK180654 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 May 87 p 3

[By staff reporter Hu Sigang]

[Text] Cadres responsible for ideological and political education in China's colleges and universities will be able to join other teachers in these institutions as assistant lecturers, lecturers, associate professors and professors starting from this year.

These cadres, instructors in political and ideological work, party and Communist Youth League secretaries, college and university leaders in charge of students' political and ideological education, will be given titles officially as lecturers and professors, according to a recent document issued by the State Education Commission.

During an experimental period beginning from December 1986, 11 such cadres became the country's first group of associate professors for ideological and political education in colleges and universities, including two from Beijing University and Fudan University in Shanghai. Another 297 have become lecturers.

The new measure, to be formally carried out from next month, is said to be important in promoting ideological and political education in colleges and universities.

The document of the State Education Commission suggests that one instructor of ideological and political education should be needed for each 150 college students.

Those teachers engaged need to conduct their work in various forms, such as discussion groups, said the document. However, their research must be put to practical use.

Meanwhile on Friday, 80 educators, researchers and party leaders discussed how to teach China's 300 million children sound values, according to a XINHUA report.

LIAOWANG ON POLICY OF REDUCING AGE OF CADRES

HK051430 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION No 22, 1 Jun 87 pp 3, 4

[Article by LIAOWANG reporter Zhang Chunting (1728 2504 0080): "The Policy of Making the Contingent of Cadres Younger Will Remain Unchanged"]

[Text] Since personnel changes in the CPC Central Committee at the beginning of this year, people at home and abroad have been watching closely whether China's policy of making the contingent of cadres younger will change.

How has the work of making China's contingent of cadres younger been carried out over the past few years? Is it true that some changes will take place? [paragraph continues]

To get a definite answer, this reporter visited responsible persons of some central departments concerned. The answer is very clear: We have achieved marked results over the past few years in making the contingent of cadres younger and in strengthening the building of the contingent of reserve cadres. In the future, we must not only make continuous efforts, but must also constantly sum up experiences to regularize and systematize the work of making the contingent of cadres younger. Our aim is to ensure the continuity of our current policies and the smooth progress of the modernization drive.

Strengthening the Building of the Contingent of Reserve Cadres Is an Objective Need in National Construction [subhead]

A responsible person of a relevant central department said: Making the contingent of cadres younger and strengthening the building of the contingent of reserve cadres is not just an expedient measure. It is an important policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee after drawing on collective wisdom, absorbing all useful ideas, and giving careful consideration.

At an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held in August 1980, Deng Xiaoping spoke particularly of the problem of "organizationally giving play to the superiorities of socialism, conscientiously renewing party and government organs at all levels, and gradually making leading cadres younger and more professional." He said: "Comrade Chen Yun said: In selecting cadres, we must pay attention to those who have both ability and political integrity. As far as political integrity is concerned, the most important thing is to adhere to the socialist road and the party's leadership. Under this premise, we must make the contingent of cadres younger, more intellectual, and more professional. We must systematize this method of promoting and employing cadres."

In June 1983, at a work conference of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun spoke particularly of the program of the building of the "third echelon." Afterwards, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee discussed this work and officially issued a document. Therefore, this problem is not a whim of an individual person, nor should it be restricted to a leading group at the central level, nor should it be considered as a problem of training a handful of people. It is a problem of creating thousands upon thousands of young reserve cadres. The responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee quoted the military terminology "the third echelon," and this is only a vivid metaphor. It is essentially a general expression of creating a large number of reserve cadres. Therefore, making the contingent of cadres younger and strengthening the building of the contingent of reserve cadres is not the subjective idea of an individual person, but an established policy of the CPC that will never change.

The Reserve Cadre System Has Basically Been Set Up [subhead]

The responsible person of the relevant central department said: In recent years, China has built the contingent of reserve cadres under the guidance of the "four requirements for cadres," and has achieved marked results. The work has now become a regular system.

In connection with practical work, organizational departments at all levels have strengthened the study and exploration of the method for selecting, assessing, and training cadres, and have basically established a system for building the contingent of reserve cadres suited to China's national conditions, including specific regulations on a series of problems, such as definition, quantity, selection standards, the procedure for selecting cadres, cultivation and management of cadres, selection and employment of cadres, assessment and examination, readjustment, and replenishment. The requirement on the building of the contingent of cadres is to build a contingent of reserve cadres that has both ability and political integrity, is large in quantity, has a rational composition, links high and low levels, can meet both the needs in the reorganization of leading groups in the near future and demands on the building of leading groups in the near future and demands on the building of leading groups in the long term, and can renew itself continuously. The requirement on the building of the system is to gradually establish and perfect a series of systems and procedures that can help create a large number of young cadres and can promptly train and employ them. Taking the system of reserve cadres at the provincial and ministerial levels as an example, specific standards and strict demands have been set on the candidates in political performance, ideology, education, ability, age, and health. The age requirement is in the range of 40 to 45 years old. Cadres around 50 years old who are relatively mature and can immediately join leading groups should also be considered. The requirement on selection procedure is: On the whole, reserve cadres at provincial and ministerial level should be selected from leading cadres at prefectural and bureau level, and of large enterprises and institutions. A handful of outstanding cadres at county and section chief level who have both ability and political integrity, have outstanding performance in their work, and have at least 2 years leadership experience at their current posts can also be selected. The requirement on cadre composition is: Strive to select cadres of various professions, gradually attain the target of "selecting outstanding ones according to need" on the basis of "selecting the best from among the good," and conduct a kind of management related to objectives.

The procedure for selecting reserve cadres is: 1) Follow the mass line and widely solicit various opinions; 2) organizational departments examine the candidates; 3) Party committees discuss the matter collectively; and 4) organizational departments at the higher level examine the candidates and give approval. The purpose of following these steps is to adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, to avoid and overcome the problem of one or two persons having the final say and making decisions on their personal impressions and likes and dislikes.

The deciding of namelists of reserve cadres after a series of strict procedures does not mean an end to the building of the contingent of reserve cadres. Moreover, we must train them purposefully and in a planned way, including boldly employing them, assigning them suitable responsibilities, changing their posts purposefully, and sending them to study in party schools or cadre schools. The aim of this is to let them have more chance to study and temper themselves before assuming new leading posts, so as to adapt themselves to more complicated and arduous work in the future.

It does not mean that the decided namelists of reserve cadres will not change, nor does it mean that all cadres on the namelists will be promoted. The namelists change. Organizational departments at all levels must strengthen scientific management of the cadres, including examining them once every year, and must weed out incompetent ones and add new outstanding ones once they are discovered, so as to encourage more cadres to make progress and recruit more outstanding people.

Over the past few years, all localities have made many new explorations in selecting, examining, replacing, and replenishing reserve cadres by the methods of democratic recommendation, public opinion polls, and democratic assessment and examination. In examining cadres, organizational departments at all levels must not only listen to opinions of leaders at higher levels, but must also widely solicit opinions from people at the same level or at lower levels through various channels. Some areas have also made analyses of cadres' political and professional quality. Some provinces and cities have organized specialists to examine reserve cadres face to face. In selecting reserve cadres, the provinces and cities paid attention not only to their political quality, but also to their achievements in their political careers and their practical results and encouraged the cadres to compete with each other on an equal footing, to give play to their skills, and to stand out.

The Contingent of Reserve Cadres Has Basically Been Established [subhead]

The responsible person of the relevant central department said: Over the past few years, the contingent of a great number of young reserve cadres in central and local authorities has basically been established. Among them, there are more than 1,600 cadres at provincial and ministerial level, more than 20,000 cadres at prefectural and bureau level, and more than 140,000 cadres at county and section level. The vast majority of these reserve cadres are of good quality and they are from different fields. The smooth progress of reorganizing leading groups and replacing old cadres with new ones over the past 2 years or so is closely related to the initial establishment of this contingent of reserve cadres. Most new members of the leading groups of all provinces, cities, organs of the CPC Central Committee, and all ministries, commissions, and bureaus directly under the central government are promoted from among reserve cadres. Many of the incumbent principal responsible persons of all ministries, commissions, provinces, and municipalities come from the contingent of reserve cadres, and most of them have adapted to and are competent in their new leading posts. Many of them have done very well and have a pioneering and reforming spirit. As a result of establishing the contingent of reserve cadres and relevant systems, the passive situation of hurriedly finding people to deal with an emergency, which often happened in reorganizing leading groups in the past, has been improved to a certain extent. This irrefutably proves: The establishment of the reserve cadre system in recent years is not only very necessary, but also very fruitful. In a certain sense, this is one important guarantee for the stability of China's political situation and the continuity of the policies of the party and state. This is also one of the important signs indicating that the CPC has become a mature ruling party.

Overcome Shortcomings, Continue To March Forward [subhead]

The responsible person of the relevant central department said: It has not been long since China started the work of building the contingent of reserve cadres and establishing the system. Much of the work in this field is still being studied and experimented in. Therefore, problems and shortcomings are unavoidable. The problems and shortcomings are mainly reflected in: At the outset, we laid undue stress on expertise and academic qualifications, and paid less attention to management experience and actual leadership ability. The result is that some of the leading cadres promoted a couple of years ago only know about their professional fields and lack organizational and leadership ability. So they are not fit for the leadership work and are incompetent. On the age of the leading cadres to be selected, in the beginning, we also rigidly adopted the method of reducing the age of leading cadres level by level and treated the age problem in an oversimplified and rigid way. [paragraph continues]

We did not give full consideration to placing the cadres who are relatively old, but who have not reached the retirement age. On the other hand, while paying attention to making cadres younger, more intellectual, and more professional, we have failed to give meticulous consideration to some cadres' ideology and moral quality. These shortcomings and problems do not result from establishing the reserve cadre system itself, but are due to our lack of overall knowledge and experience in the course of establishing the system and to some concrete systems being unscientific and unsound. Attention has been given to the above shortcomings and problems in our practical work and measures have been taken to solve them.

Building the contingent of reserve cadres is a long-term task. The work we have done over the past few years has only laid the foundation. In the future, we must do a good job in this field protractedly and resolutely. At present, we must pay special attention to selecting and employing outstanding cadres from among those who not only uphold the four cardinal principles, but also adhere to the policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration. Meanwhile, we must persevere in making the contingent of cadres, more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. We must continue to make strenuous efforts to train, discover, promote, and employ relatively young professionals who uphold the four cardinal principles, adhere to the policy of reform and opening up, and are useful to socialist modernization; promptly promote them to leading posts at various levels; and bring about a normal setup of old and new cadres replacing and cooperating with each other, so that China's cadres will have vitality and vigor forever.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON FOSTERING CULTURAL CONCEPTS

HK050809 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 87 p 1

[*"Weekly commentary" by Zhou Hongsheng (0719 7703 3932): "Foster Cultural Concepts Compatible with Modernization"*]

[Text] Recently, newspapers and journals have been exposing feudalistic and superstitious activities conducted at funerals in some localities resulting in alarming extravagance and waste. For example, in order to show "filial obedience" to the deceased and "respect for filial piety," people sometimes not only bury the dead together with many other objects like paper figures and vehicles, fake sedans nad blunderbuss, money trees and boxes, and so on but also spend thousands of yuan to hire opera troupes and orchestras to mark the death anniversaries. As a result, some relatives of the deceased have not only become debt-ridden but also suffered a heavy mental burden. Some people go from door to door to raise funds from their fellow villagers to build temples or repair tombs. Moreover, to get so-called "auspicious land," some neighbors who had been living in harmony go so far as to quarrel or even fight with each other. These phenomena have affected the economic development and the building of spiritual civilization in these localities.

The emergence of these various malpractices in great numbers at present has directly raised a question: How should people spend their money after getting rich? To further provoke the thought of the people is such a profound and realistic issue: To suit the needs of the times in the 1980's, what sense of value and cultural concept should people foster? To answer and resolve these issues are the important subjects in the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

Being a component part of the cultural concept, the sense of value is affected by various cultural factors. However, the cultivation of the cultural concept is also closely related to the social development process as a whole, in particular the productive forces. Our socialist modernization program is a systematic project covering an extremely wide scope and content. It includes economy and a series of modernization drives such as the political, ideological, and cultural concepts, and so on. As an interdependent and mutually restrictive relationship exists among the subsystems of this systematic project, to ensure the smooth progress of the modernization drive we must make all the subsystems act in coordination and advance synchronously. To purely pursue cultural development to the neglect of economic development is a fruitless approach. Nevertheless, if we immerse ourselves only in economic work to the neglect of cultural work, when the economy becomes developed, the people become wealthy, and the cultural quality of the people is not correspondingly improved, the modernization attained will be unbalanced and imperfect. Moreover, backward cultural concepts will also hinder economic development and delay the modernization progress. Therefore, only by grasping the two civilizations together can we make the economic and cultural modernization drives develop in coordination.

The "Resolution on the Guiding Principles of Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee explicitly points out the important role of the strengthening of cultural modernization in the building of the two civilizations: "Science and culture are the important conditions for building material civilization as well as the important conditions for improving the moral, ideological, and political levels of the masses of people." This is reflected in the whole process of the building of material and spiritual civilizations as well as the varied ideologies like economy, politics, morality, esthetics, sense of value, and so on. Improvement of cultural quality can not be divorced from the development of the productive force and economy; and without the economic development and modernization construction, improvement of the cultural quality and cultural modernization will inevitably be hindered. Therefore, we must uphold the policy of reform, opening up to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy and rapidly improve the economy. Nevertheless, economic development and modernization construction should not be carried out in isolation without the coordination of cultural modernization.

Only after people's ideological consciousness and cultural quality, which are the most active factors of the elements of productive forces, are improved can we provide economic construction with the fine-quality intelligence support, to greatly promote the development of productive forces and social economy and the modernization progress of economic construction. Judged by the role of the improvement of cultural quality in the promotion of the building of spiritual civilization, we know that spiritual civilization includes two major parts of ideological and moral building and cultural building. As far as the relationship between the two is concerned, cultural building can play a very important role. Certainly, improvement of the cultural quality of the people does not constitute all the conditions for improvement of the ideological and moral level of the people. If the cultural quality of an individual is high, it does not necessarily mean that his ideological and moral level are also high. Nevertheless, improvement in cultural quality is, after all, an indispensable and important condition for improvement of the ideological and moral level; and a certain ideological and moral level is always linked with a certain cultural quality. This is very true. For example, not long ago there was a "faith crisis" and a drop in moral standard among some people, in particular the young people. Of course, this was a result of many reasons. However, a very important reason is that their cultural quality was low and they did not know much about history and reality, in particular the scientific truth of Marxism.

At present, we are right in an important historical development stage of inheriting the past and ushering in the future and carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forgoing ahead into the future. To build China into a powerful socialist modernized country with Chinese characteristics, we are required to resolutely resist the corrosive influence of the varied decadent bourgeois thinking, thoroughly eliminate feudal ideas and stupidity, vigorously improve the cultural quality of the people, foster the modern civilized, scientific, and healthy cultural concepts, and promote smooth development of the building of two civilizations.

PLA'S MARINE CORPS NOW MODERNIZED FORCE

0W080806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Guangzhou, June 8 (XINHUA) -- The Marine Corps of China's People's Liberation Army is now a modernized force which can respond quickly and is capable of maneuvers on land and sea.

The corps, a multi-faceted military division under the Army's South China Sea Fleet, boasts ground and engineering forces, and anti-chemical warfare corps, and a telecommunications section, and is equipped with weapons for ground maneuvers and landing operations, and tanks and cannons which can be used on land and sea.

Huang Chaoshi, the corps' top commander, told XINHUA in an exclusive interview, "Over the past few years, military maneuvers on landing and anti-landing operations have raised the corps' combat ability, and the corps is now coordinating its training with other branches of China's Armed Forces."

"We have also mastered coordinating landing, transport and escort forces including destroyers, escort vessels, submarine chasers and air forces," Huang explained.

Huang, 45, a veteran sailor who participated in China's defense of the Xisha Islands in 1974, said, "China's Marine Corps has also improved response time in emergency situations through extensive training maneuvers."

At one training session in the Xisha Islands, reporters witnessed ground and amphibious units participate in "survival drills" with no food and fresh water. Wearing gas masks, the soldiers also conducted simulated combat drills for three and a half hours on a beach with a surface temperature of 55 to 60 degrees centigrade.

Last year, at a combat maneuver organized by the South China Sea Fleet, the corps' missile units hit three tanks with three missiles under difficult and variable weather conditions. The troops were commended for their performance in these exercises.

The corps competence was highly praised by Paul Kelley, commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, when he visited the Chinese Marine Corps base last March. After he saw Chinese Marines jumping hurdles, practicing hand-to-hand combat, taking captives on the sea and carrying out lifesaving maneuvers, Kelley said he was deeply impressed by the high spirit, individual military competence and physical ability of the soldiers.

"The Chinese Marine Corps is working to improve the coordination of the country's land, sea and air forces, so the corps can respond quickly to defend or support other forces on China's coastline and islands," Huang said.

LIAOWANG ON MODERNIZATION OF PLA ARTILLERY

HK080800 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 21, 25 May 87 pp 26, 27

[Article by Xu Jingyue (1776 0079 6460) and Wan Gaozhao (8001 7559 3390): "Artillery Troops, a Major Arm of the PLA"]

[Text] The status and role of artillery forces have undergone historical changes in the course of the PLA's modernization. With the reorganization of all the field armies under the Chinese ground force into group armies, the number of artillerymen has become the greatest relative to all arms of the ground forces. The task of the artillery in battle in the past was chiefly to support the infantry; they have now become the major firepower and are capable of conducting ground shelling and surface-to-air actions. The modernization level of the weaponry and equipment of the artillery is improving with each passing day, and its rapid reaction combat capability has also greatly strengthened.

The PLA artillery came into being on 1 August 1927 during the Nanchang uprising; it belongs to a professional and technical arm, having the same standing as the PLA itself. Artillery forces existed in the Army under the command of He Long and Ye Ting. The PLA artillery made outstanding contributions in the revolutionary wars.

In March 1950, the Central Military Commission appointed Comrade Su Jing, deputy commander of the artillery under the Fourth Field Army, to make preparations for the founding of the leading organs of the PLA artillery. On 1 August the same year, the headquarters of the PLA artillery was formally established with Chen Xilian as commander.

Between 1950 and 1951, artillery headquarters were set up in succession under all military regions. By 1965, all ground force armies and divisions had established their own antiaircraft artillery and ground artillery, and all regiments and battalions their artillery units.

In the course of streamlining and reorganization of the PLA, the artillery became a major arm of the ground force, and its scope further expanded.

In the military review marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, a new 40-barrel rocket gun made its debut when the artillery formation marched into Tiananmen Square. This rocket gun is capable of launching 40 rocket shells simultaneously, and is the most powerful neutralizing weapon of all field guns. The forces taking part in the military review came from the earliest PLA artillery regiment. In 1949, when this regiment took part in the ceremony of the peaceful liberation of Beijing, and later in the military review in the ceremony marking the founding of the PRC, it displayed captured U.S. howitzers and Japanese field guns. In 1959, when it took part in the military review marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, it displayed Soviet cannon pulled by imported Czechoslovak trucks. In the 1960's, the Soviet cannon were replaced by China-made heavy-calibre cannon howitzers. In the 1980's, when the same forces were under review at Tiananmen Square, they were equipped with China-made 40-barrel self-powered rocket guns. The changes in the equipment of the artillery serve as a vivid illustration of the modernization process of the PLA artillery.

The strength of the PLA artillery has grown continuously. In future wars against aggression, the PLA firepower will be capable of not only exterminating the enemy before the infantry front, but also attacking the enemy tens and even hundreds of kilometers beyond the forefront of our Army. It is capable of not only exterminating the exposed effective strength of the enemy, but also destroying any concealed targets.

In ground actions, antitank weapons are deadly against enemy tanks and armored vehicles. The PLA possesses not only individual antitank rocket launchers and new-type self-propelled antitank guns, but also second-generation antitank missiles. The antitank strength of the PLA has been greatly strengthened, and it is capable of exterminating enemy tanks and armored vehicles at all ranges.

In air defense weapons, we possess semi-automatic antiaircraft artillery of intermediate and small calibres, self-propelled antiaircraft artillery, and all types of surface-to-air missiles, with an air defense system linking antiaircraft guns with missiles in formation. Layers of fire networks have been formed at high, intermediate, low, and minimum altitudes.

In the development of artillery, motorization has become an important criterion for judging the level of technology and tactics. The motorization of our artillery has developed to the present self-propelled mechanization from the hand-pushed, horse-drawn, or truck-pulled state in the war years of the past. The military review marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC demonstrated three types of self-propelled guns, which China developed on its own: the self-propelled howitzer, the self-propelled rocket gun, and the self-propelled cannon howitzer. All are characterized by using their own motive power and firing shells right from the vehicles. Self-propelled guns blend the vehicle and the gun into one, and have great flexibility in operation. They are capable of swiftly transferring from one front to another and of rapidly entering the firing state. In addition, they are capable of closely coordinating with the actions of tanks and infantry armored vehicles in conducting high-speed offensive operations. The armored vehicles of self-propelled guns shield the operators from the threat of bullets and shrapnel.

The equipment and technology of reconnaissance as the eyes and ears of the artillerymen have also developed rapidly. The "eyes that see a thousand Li" and the "ears that hear voices a long way off" in ancient fairy tales have all become reality today. The reconnaissance means of our artillery has developed from a single optical instrument to a comprehensive reconnaissance system of optical, electric, magnetic, and acoustic means. The application of such reconnaissance means as lasers, radar, sound-ranging, photography, and television in particular has greatly upgraded the precision of artillery reconnaissance, accelerated the speed, and extended the distance; the artillery has acquired the capability of all-weather operations. For example, sound-ranging is a difficulty both Chinese and foreign artillery are trying to surmount. The sound-ranging apparatus that foreign armed forces possess can only determine a single sound issuance, but have so far failed to locate a cascade of multiple sounds. A unit under the Shenyang Military Region succeeded in developing a simple sound-ranging apparatus. At any time, this apparatus will automatically receive, transmit, and handle data and distinguish between several targets emerging simultaneously, based on the sounds of the targets, and a computer will automatically work out the coordinate representation of the targets. This has filled a gap in our artillery equipment.

The PLA artillery has also realized full-scale automation from the command post to the firing of guns. The unit of time calculation in the reaction of firepower of artillery groups has been reduced from the original minute to the second. In the past, the launching of firepower involved much time for calculation, referring to calculation tables, and working out accurate diagrams. These things were rather difficult and time-consuming in the course of battle. Electronic equipment and computers can perform such tasks promptly and accurately. In June 1986, when the PLA General Staff Headquarters called an on-site meeting in Dalian, the series of advanced automated command system on display such as the artillery firing command system, the antiaircraft and surface-to-air missile information command system armed with such technologies as electric computers, laser range finder, and digital communication system were really an eye-opener. The reaction capability of the artillery has been greatly strengthened. The artillery reconnaissance equipment can capture the target as soon as it emerges, and the artillerymen might receive their order and revise their firing promptly. The shells hit the target with the suddenness of a thunderbolt, and the whole process takes a matter of only tens of seconds; the reaction capability was raised more than 10 times.

Like other arms, the modernization of the PLA artillery is reflected not only in the modernization in weaponry and the upgrading of rapid reaction combat capability; more important is the training of a large number of qualified people meeting the needs of the modernization of national defense. In recent years, artillery academies and institutes have adhered to the education principle "facing modernization, facing the world, facing the future" and trained more than 10,000 commanding officers and specialized technical officers, who have dedicated themselves to national defense and acquired knowledge in modern science. At present, 60 percent of the commanders at grass-roots artillery units have gone through training at artillery academies or institutes.

In recent years, a series of reforms have been carried out in the training of artillerymen regarding its contents, structure, methods and means, to improve fighting efficiency under the condition of modernization. The revised training program for artillerymen is characterized by more conspicuous key links, higher beginning level, and shorter training period, with the quality of training guaranteed. At present, training corps for new recruits are established in all artillery forces; the rate of new recruits passing the training program is above 98 percent. Many crack gunners and gunners "specialized in one field with many other abilities" have emerged. The application of modern science theory and modern science and technology to the area of training, such as information theory, cybernetics, systematics, operations research, electric computers, and lasers, has continuously upgraded the training level of artillerymen.

The PLA artillery is welcoming the 60th birthday with pride.

FUJIAN LEADERS ATTEND CHILDREN'S DAY MEETING

OW080046 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 87 p 1

[Dispatch by Huang Liyao, Liu Qiang, and Lu Ya]

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to mark the "1 June" Children's Day and to commend outstanding parent schools [jiazhang xuexiao 1367 7022 1331 2699], good parents, and Young Pioneers in conducting the "Young Masters in Action" campaign was held yesterday in the auditorium of the provincial government. About 1,000 children gathered there with joy to warmly celebrate their festival.

Provincial leaders, including Chen Guangyi, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Yuan Gai, Zhang Yumin, Wen Fushan, Huang Ming, Xu Jiwei, and Lin Zhaoshu, attended the meeting to celebrate the festival together with the children.

At the meeting Hu Hong, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, extended warm congratulations to the outstanding parent schools, good parents, and outstanding Young Pioneer collectives and their members being commended at the meeting. He also paid high respects and extended cordial regards to those doing children's work in the province and to all public figures in society who are concerned about and are supporting the children's work. [passage omitted]

Hu Hong stressed that the state, the family, schools, and society should coordinate closely to strengthen the children's ideological and moral education by adopting vivid, concrete, and varied methods according to their characteristics and comprehensive ability so that they will become a new generation of people well developed in all aspects, including moral character, intelligence, physical condition, and aesthetic training.

JIANGXI LEADERS MEET 1,000 AT CHILDREN'S CENTER

OW040755 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A meeting was held this morning at the provincial activity center for juveniles and children in Nanchang to mark the 1 June International Children's Day.

Zestfully joining more than 1,000 juveniles and children in marking Children's Day were Wu Guangzheng, Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, Wang Baotian, Zhao Zengyi, Zhu Zhihong, Chen Cuisheng, Shen Hanqing, Lu Liang, Jiang Zhongping, and Guo Duquan, leaders of party, government, and army Organizations of the province and Nanchang City; Fang Zhichun, Fu Yutian, Zhang Yuqing, and Zhu Danhuan, veteran comrades; and Zhao Zhijian, member of the CPC Central Committee who happened to be in Nanchang. [passage omitted]

CRIMINAL EXECUTED FOR 'PROFITEERING' IN GUANGDONG

OW081238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Guangzhou, June 8 (XINHUA) -- South China's Guangdong Province uncovered an unusual case of profiteering, swindling and bribery and had the principal criminal executed today and his accomplice thrown into prison for a term of 20 years after their appeals were rejected. The case was handled by the Foshan Intermediate People's Court.

Liu Haoran, 49, was born in Huaide County of Jilin Province. From September to October 1984, he went to Yantai City in Shandong Province, pretending to be a divisional officer of the Air Force and advisor to the Zhonghua International Technology Development Corporation, and fooled the local officials into giving him the title "general manager of the Yantai Branch of the Zhonghua International Technology Development Corporation".

From October 1984 to March 1985, he collaborated with Fu Yi in cheating more than 80 units in 17 provinces and cities into signing 116 sales contracts, totalling 7.85 billion yuan in the Chinese currency, 400 million yuan in U.S. dollar and more than 35 million Japanese yen. Most of the contracts were not performed. Liu also resold 299 color television sets and an imported truck for a total amount of more than 600,000 yuan and 15,000 U.S. dollars, making a profit of 44,850 yuan.

Liu and Fu also received a 13.9 million yuan advance payment by signing fake contracts with seven units in Guangzhou and Shenzhen for supplying steel, color tv sets, aluminum and U.S. dollars. In December 1984, in order to withdraw the cash, Liu bribed Muang Chengfu, manager of the Chencun General Trade Company in Guangdong Province, with 10,000 yuan, and gave 5,000 yuan to other employees of that company.

Liu Haoran got illegal gains totalling more than 350,000 yuan.

On April 24, the Foshan Intermediate People's Court sentenced Liu Haoran to death for serious profiteering, swindling and bribery. His accomplice, Fu Yi, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Liu and Fu appealed to the Guangdong Higher People's Court, but their appeals were rejected.

'AT LEAST 16' KILLED IN GUANGDONG STORMS

HK080936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (AFP) -- At least 16 people have been killed and 64 injured in three days of storms which battered Maoming in China's southern Guangdong Province, a Chinese official said Monday. Flooding, which has already caused the evacuation of more than 130,000 people, followed the three days of fierce storms, the official with the Guangdong Civil Affairs Bureau said in a telephone interview. The official added that more than 410,000 people had been mobilized to combat the floods, which had seriously affected more than 76 districts in the province.

The flooding, which ceased Sunday, had become most severe in the regions of Jianmeng, Maoming and Zhanjiang over the past few days, the official said. Torrential rains, which flooded 59 hectares (145.73 acres) of farmland and destroyed more than 36,000 houses over the last three days, caused more than 250 million yuan (67 million U.S. dollars) worth of damage. News reports Monday in Hong Kong said that 400,000 people were affected by the floods and that naval vessels from China's South Seas Fleet had helped evacuate people in danger. Guangdong Province has been hard hit since early March by one of the heaviest rainy seasons on record, a Chinese observer said.

KMT SPECIAL AGENTS ARRESTED IN GUANGXI

HK090207 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 25 May 87 p 1

[Report by An Yan (1344 1484): "Liu Chin-chao and Three Other KMT Special Agents Are Arrested in Guangxi"]

[Text] In close cooperation with the Guilin City State Security Bureau and Guangdong Province's Zhongshan City Public Security Bureau, the Liuzhou City State Security Bureau of the Guangxi Autonomous Region, after two years of serious reconnaissance and control, has recently cracked a KMT special agent case. Four persons, including Liu Chin-chao, a special agent dispatched by the KMT, and Deng Biju, Liang Ping, and Liang Jing, special agents recruited and gathered by Liu, were all arrested. Criminal evidences, such as many instruments for writing intelligence in invisible ink, written instructions on special agent activities, and money for conducting special agent activities, were captured.

Liu Chin-chao joined a Taiwan KMT special agent organization and received special agent training in Hong Kong at the end of 1986. During the Spring Festival of 1984 [as published], Liu Chin-chao accepted an assignment and sneaked into Guangxi's Liucheng Overseas Chinese farm to recruit Deng Biju, a worker of the farm, as a member of the special agent organization. In February 1986, under the pretence of sightseeing, Liu Chin-chao made a special trip to Guilin from Hong Kong and once again gave special agent training to Deng Biju and assigned him tasks at Guilin City's Ronghu Hotel. After joining the special agent organization, Deng Biju, on the instructions given by the special agent organization, repeatedly wrote secret letters in invisible ink to the liaison places in Hong Kong set up by Taiwan's KMT special agent organization, provided China with political, economic, and social information, accepted special agent funds, and attempted to recruit special agents in Liuzhou and Guilin. Acting upon the instructions of the special agent organization, Liu Chin-chao also sneaked in to Guangdong Province's Zhongshan City several times from August 1986 to February 1987 and recruited his cousin Liang Ping and Liang Jing (female) as members of the KMT special agent organization.

The state security organs in Guangxi and Guangdong have promptly cracked this case. Special agents Liu Chin-chao, Deng Biju, Liang Ping, and Liang Jing have all been arrested according to the law. They all candidly confessed their special agent activities. At present, the Liuzhou City People's Procuratorate has instituted proceedings against Liu Chin-chao and Deng Biju in the Liuzhou City people's court; and the case of Liang Ping and Liang Jing is being investigated and tried by Guangdong Province's state security organs.

CHI 9 Jun 87

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DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SINKING PRC BOAT

OW081257 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 6 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Taipei -- Major General Chang Hui-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, said in a statement issued yesterday that Chinese garrison troops on Lesser Kinmen sank a Communist fishing boat on 7 March, but added the action taken was excessive and was in violation of regulations governing combat readiness and that the relevant personnel who neglected their duties have been punished according to law.

The Ministry of National Defense said in its statement: "Since the beginning of spring, dozens or as many as 100 Chinese Communist fishing boats have been constantly harrassing our offshore islands each day. At 1700 on 7 March, a Chinese Communist fishing boat, taking advantage of heavy fog, approached our Lesser Kinmen. Our garrison troops first opened fire to warn it, but the ship disregarded the warnings and continued to approach the island; and then the garrison troops sank it with a rocket.

"According to regulations governing combat readiness, when a Communist boat approaches, we should first of all fire a warning and then open fire to drive it away. In principle, we should not destroy it unless it has a real intention to harm us. The use of a rocket by the garrison troops this time was obviously excessive and was in violation of the regulations governing combat readiness. The personnel who neglected their duties have been punished according to law. According to information from relevant units, there were absolutely no personnel aboard the ship whom this ministry had sent to work behind the enemy lines."

CHI 9 Jun 87

C H I N A
HONG KONG & MACAO

W 1

HONG KONG

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

HK090110 Hong Kong AFP in English 0105 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Hong Kong, June 9 (AFP) -- A bomb exploded early Tuesday outside a regional police H.Q. here causing some damage but no injuries, police said. A police spokesman said no one was injured in the early morning blast at the Kowloon Crime Unit Office although the front door was damaged.

He said police were still investigating the case and refused to make any further comment.

Press reports said the bomb might have been planted by criminals out for revenge on the unit which is responsible for investigating all serious crime in this British colony.

BASIC LAW BODY AGREES ON APPLICATION OF PRC LAWS

HK080837 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Jun 87 p 1

[From Chris Yeung in Guangzhou]

[Text] The Basic Law Drafting Committee yesterday reached a consensus on the highly-sensitive application of Chinese national laws in Hong Kong after 1997 which would feature a clearer scope and a local consultation procedure.

In a session that ended yesterday, the committee's sub-group on future China-Hong Kong relationship also ironed out outstanding issues first examined during the fourth plenary meeting in April.

The issues include:

- The controversy over the amendment of China's basic policies contained in the Joint Declaration and to be enshrined in the Basic Law;
- The legitimate authorities who can propose amendments to the Basic Law;
- Deleting "New Territories" in defining the territory geographically;
- The fundamentals of the Basic Law Committee to be proposed under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress including its duties and composition.

Sub-group members are to hold a joint meeting with the political sub-group today on the interpretation of the Basic Law.

The central issue is the delineation of jurisdictions between local and mainland courts.

A co-convenor, Dr Rayson Huang, said members concluded that "any laws on defence and foreign affairs and those related to the realisation of China's national unity and territorial integrity and are not within the scope of the high degree of autonomy given to Hong Kong under the Basic Law should be applied to the Special Administrative Region (SAR)".

Other options will be listed as reference in the sub-group's report.

Members have not yet defined the clause "realisation of national unity and territorial integrity," he said.

A mainland co-convenor, Mr Shao Tianren, said some members had found more than 10 existing national laws applicable under such a stipulation.

He said: "It's better to define a scope (instead of listing all laws) because it will be difficult to foresee other laws that are applicable."

Mr Shao explained laws on the national flag and coastlines are "to realise national unity and territorial integrity".

On the application procedure, the sub-group proposed a full consultation with the Basic Law Committee before the State Council issued a directive to the SAR to make corresponding laws.

Conflicting views have arisen over the composition of the Basic Law Committee with some Hong Kong drafters calling for a majority of local people in the body. Mainland members are believed to have reservations.

Dr Huang said drafters have reached a preliminary agreement that only three bodies should be empowered to propose amendments to the Basic Law. They are NPC's standing committee, the State Council and the consensus of two-thirds of the SAR legislative and local NPC delegates and the chief executive.

Members agreed even a unanimous amendment proposal of the SAR legislature would still have to seek support from local NPC delegates and the chief executive because the local NPC delegates should not be bypassed as it could embarrass them.

PRC OFFICIAL CHANGES VIEW ON SEPARATION OF POWERS

HK090443 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] Senior Chinese official Mr Li Hou said the separation of powers among the executive, legislature and judiciary should not be written into the Basic Law and that Hong Kong's political system after 1997 should be similar to the present model.

His remark, made on the eve of a Drafting Committee political sub-group's meeting at which the future links between the executive and the legislature will be discussed, was a departure from an earlier decision by the sub-group that the future political system should be based on the separation of powers principle.

Mr Li's remark also falls on line with a comment reportedly made by top leader Mr Deng Xiaoping during a meeting with drafters in April that the separation of powers principle was unsuitable for Hong Kong because it was not a country. The comment did not appear in an official version of the speech.

At present, there is no strict separation of powers in Hong Kong's existing political system, where Executive Councillors and Government officials also sit on the Legislative Council.

Mr Li, who is deputy director of the Chinese State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said: "My view is that we should not talk about separation of the three powers any more to avoid misunderstanding.

"There will still be an independent judiciary with the executive and the legislature mutually making checks and balances against one another and co-ordinated with one another."

Mr Li noted that after an earlier decision on the principle of separation, some Drafting Committee members and some people outside the drafting body had expressed different views.

"They thought our idea is just a copy of the United States system. Of course, that is not what we originally hoped," he said.

Mr Li said there were others who said "Hong Kong is not a country but a place and it is thus inappropriate to have separation of the three powers".

At present, the Hong Kong Government is conducting a review of the territory's political system, which, among other things, looks into the possibility of having direct elections to the Legislative Council.

But about a month ago, before the Green Paper on political reform was released, senior Executive Councillor Sir Sze-yuen Chung said the main theme of the review should be on the relationship between the Executive and Legislative Councils, not direct elections.

A senior Chinese official who requested anonymity said he agreed with Sir Sze-yuen's remarks. He said the relationship between the executive and the legislature had to be sought out before there could be any meaningful debate on methods to form the legislature and the chief executive and executive.

Mr Li said: "We think the future system will be in great similarities to the present model. "We've said many times... the future system should neither simply borrow the systems from the mainland or foreign countries but be drawn up in accordance with the practical conditions in Hong Kong.

"I can't say if the issue can be resolved during this session."

The three-day political sub-group session also sees the first debate among drafters on the formation of the first government of the Special Administrative Region in 1997.

Though described as a "preliminary exchange" of views on the issue, some members were sceptical over the tabling of the item on the meeting table.



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